

in most pathetic and heart-rending spirit of Washington to check his Northern in what he termed their disposition. Could it be availing, I thought, to have the President, the Governor of Mount Vernon, of Monticello, stay to stay the mad career of those who destroy their glorious institutions by results of their toil—the fruits of the labor of the poor? I could but command the President to stay, and perhaps ultimately, to him, to his associates of the sunny South, to these principles and purposes—to the signs of our common ancestors—to the spirit of brotherly love and kindness, in an effort to check this entered into in the dreary hour of duty, by the founders of that Government secured to us all the blessings we in our earthly career.

to the point:

"We do, for ourselves and the inhabitant Colonies whom we represent, firmly assert the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of the fellow-men."

"We will not unduly support our slave interests after the first day of December, for we will not willingly disregard the principle that neither be concerned in its conduct, nor in its maintenance, nor in its extension, nor in its continuance."

"We do, that a committee be chosen to every town, by those who are qualified to vote in the Legislature, whose business it shall be to send the names of all persons thinking that they should be admitted to society, and who are willing to be sworn to the majority of any such committee, that any person who shall be so sworn, shall be admitted to such majority do forthwith cause the truth published in the Gazette, to be sent that all persons who shall be so sworn, shall be admitted to such majority, as the enemies of America."

14. "And we further agree and resolve that no person, being a Jew or infidel, nor any colony or province in North America, shall be admitted as a member of our society; to which shall heretofore relate all persons who are members of the said Society as inimical to the liberties of this country."

"The Congress Association, being later than the Congress, was ordered to be subscribed numbers thereof; and thereupon, we have returned to hold them at Worcester, Mass., Nov. 17.

In Congress, Philadelphia place, October 31, 1776.  
PEYTON BARNES

New Hampshire—John Sullivan, Nathaniel Manchester, Bay-Thomas Chisholm, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, James Mifflin, William Lloyd, John Jay, Samuel Connecticut—Eliphalet Felt, Roger Sherman.

New York—Isaac Low, John Alsop, Jay Duane, Philip Livingston, William Floyd, Simon Willmetts.

New Jersey—James Kinser, William Leitch,

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[Mr. Kossuth, the other day spoke of the Congress, and of the Declaration of Independence, as a production from that august body called for by the pressure of public opinion, and that it was a document of no less than two years older than the Independence itself. The outside opinion on the subject of slavery, which was the subject of the various primary meetings of the Convention, was of which I have referred to as a preliminary condition of the adoption of an solemn pledge that slavery should be abolished, and it must be borne in mind further carried with them the same same design when they subsequently, more formal articles, passed the Ordinance of 1848.]

Georgia was not represented in the Congress, as you will observe. The Convention prevented a representation I need not say of the patriots of that province in the

sentatives on this floor, were determined to help their other colonies in their efforts to themselves, and to extend to those blessings of freedom.

Georgia proclaimed her sentiments of friendship to the colonies, and to the United States, after the adjournment of the Continental Congress, (page 136)

"We, therefore, the Representatives of the District of Duran, in the colony of Georgia assembled in Congress, by authority and for the purpose of expressing our sentiments and resolves:

"1. To show the world that we are not avaricious or interfering, and that we are not avaricious of the rights of other colonies, for ALL MAKING, of whatever climate, in pleasure, we hereby declare our disapprobation of the use of the word 'colonies' as applied to the unincorporated state of our country, or other words may plead for it, a practice, however common, and which we think it our duty to deplore, and for our fellow-creatures to deplore, as the source of much of the evil which we are now suffering, and which we are determined to banish of that liberty we contend for, (and the basis of) to continue to the latest period of our existence."

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